

WEATHER REPORT.

Showers tonight; Sunday fair.

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1912.

LORIMER LOSES SEAT IN SENATE; DECIDING VOTE IS TAKEN TODAY

By Overwhelming Verdict of 55 to 28 Illinois Senators is Ousted

DECLARED TO HAVE USED FRAUD IN ELECTION

With Smile on Face He Hears Verdict---His Colleague Cullom Turns Against Him---Archbald Case Probably Next.

Washington, July 13.—Senator William Lorimer of Illinois was expelled from the United States senate this afternoon by a vote of 55 to 28. By that overwhelming verdict his colleagues found him guilty of having been elected May 26, 1909 by "corrupt methods and practices."

With Lorimer's dramatic assertion that his expulsion would be the "crime of the senate," his colleagues voted nearly two to one to oust him as a beneficiary of fraud.

Lorimer did not vote on his own case, but his aged colleague, Senator Cullom, of Illinois turned against him after having formerly voted to keep him in the senate.

With a smile on his face Lorimer rose from his seat and walked toward the republican cloak room, at the door of which he shook hands with his friends.

His Speech Dramatic. Several senators were absent. Several were paired and could not vote. Senator Cullom of Texas originally voted to oust Lorimer and then paired with DuPont of Delaware.

Lorimer's election followed a day's speech by him, dramatic and replete with invective for his opponents. Lorimer's flight for his official life, which ended this afternoon when the senate doors closed on him, began almost immediately after his election.

Among the senators voting to oust Lorimer were: Ashurst, Bacon, Borah, Bourne, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark, Crawford, Cullom, Cummings, Curtis, Dixon, Fall, Gardner, Gore, Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kenyon, Kern, LaFollette, Lea and Lodge, Martin, Martine, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Page, Poindexter, Pomeroy, Raynor, Reed, Root, Sanders, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Michigan, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Sutherland, Swanson, Townsend, Watson, Williams, Works, Hodge.

For Lorimer: Bailey, Bradley, Brandegee, Burnham, Catteron, Clark of Wyoming, Crane, Dillingham, Fletcher, Foster, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Johnson, Jones, Jones, Lippitt, McCumber, Oliver, Payne, Penrose, Perkins, Richardson, Smith of Maryland, Smoot, Stephenson, Thornton, Tillman and Wetmore.

Washington, July 13.—Lorimer resumed his defense this morning in the senate.

Sensors Kern and Lea of the investigating committee's minority were the special targets of Lorimer's attacks. He strode toward them and shook his fist, defying them to refute his statement.

Senator Lea stared straight at the Illinoisan, while Kern fingered his watchchain nervously and appeared to be on the point of interrupting Lorimer to reply to the charges.

After a conference with Senators Lea and Bacon, he apparently changed his mind and sat silent under Lorimer's assaults.

Band of Hypocrites. "Have you ever thought of the fallacy of the situation with regard to Link, Beckmeyer and Holtshaw," asked Lorimer. "They announced for weeks to everybody that they would vote for Lorimer. It is asserted then that a man offered Link and Beckmeyer \$1000 each and Holtshaw \$2500. What kind of economy is that? Can any form of logic make it reasonable?"

"If the people knew the truth as shown in this record they would rise up and drive this band of hypocrites from the country. And as God spares my life and strength, they will know the facts."

At 1:40 o'clock the minority resolution was called up holding it to be the sense of the senate that Lorimer's election was corrupt. The roll call on Lorimer began at 1:55.

Charge Against Crawford. "You say I have a motive for perjury myself," Lorimer went on. "While it is a great honor, I doubt if I appreciate it more than White did the money. While he swore he was a liar, a perjurer, I did not do that. It is an easy matter to destroy a man."

Sending a page to the cloak room for Senator Crawford of South Dakota, and directly addressing him, Lorimer read an affidavit charging

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LORIMER CASE

May 26, 1909—Lorimer elected by republican and democratic votes to the United States senate.

April 30, 1910—Rep. C. A. White gave confession, published in the Chicago Tribune, that he received \$1,000 from Lee O'Neil Browne for voting for Lorimer and \$900 from Rep. R. E. Wilson as his share of the general corruption fund.

May 5, 1910—Representative H. J. C. Beckmeyer confessed to receiving \$1000 from Brown for his vote for Lorimer.

May 6, 1910—Cook county grand jury indicted Browne for bribery, Wilson and Rep. Link for perjury.

May 7, 1910—Rep. Link confessed to receiving \$1000 for his vote for Lorimer.

May 28, 1910—Lorimer made a speech in senate denying bribery and charging "conspiracy." State Senator Holtshaw confessed before Sangamon county grand jury that he received \$2500 for voting for Lorimer.

June 29, 1910—Browne jury in Chicago disagreed.

Sept. 9, 1910—Second Browne jury acquitted defendant.

Sept. 20, 1910—Investigation committee of the United States senate began work in Chicago.

October 8, 1910—Senate committee ended its work in Chicago.

October 27, 1910—Jury in second Browne trial told grand jury he was bribed to vote for acquittal.

October 28, 1910—Attorney Erbstein indicted on charge of bribing Juror Grant McCutcheon.

December 10, 1910—Father Francis Green took the stand and proved alibi for Erbstein.

December 12, 1910—U. S. senate sub-committee exonerated Lorimer, reporting charges not substantiated.

December 17, 1910—Erbstein jury disagreed.

January 4, 1911—Illinois state senate appointed committee, with Senator Helm as chairman, to investigate charges of corruption in election of Lorimer.

January 9, 1911—Minority of the U. S. senate committee, led by Senator Beveridge (Rep. Ind.) reported to senate its conclusions that Lorimer was not legally elected. Lorimer in speech asserted, "no person was guilty of corrupt practices in my election."

January 20, 1911—Attorney Erbstein acquitted in Chicago in second trial on charge of jury bribing.

January 22, 1911—Lorimer case debated in the U. S. senate, concluding February 28, 1911.

March 1, 1911—U. S. senate by vote of 46 to 40 permitted Lorimer to retain his seat.

April 6, 1911—C. S. Funk testified before Helm investigating committee

that Crawford had paid money to an alleged dummy entryman on land claims. The charge was later disproved.

Lorimer said that this sort of evidence closely resembled much of that offered in the Lorimer case to prove that Lorimer was corrupting the departments. "They did not have enough so the Tribune went and bought William Burns to commit perjury," he said.

"They had Glavis indicted to make him hold his tongue. If there were no people back home demanding blood, would you turn a senator out on such flimsy evidence as is presented?"

Here Lorimer dramatically crossed over to the democratic side of the senate, saying he wanted to speak to the minority. He said he had lived for years in a strongly democratic community and told how he had become a republican.

Denounces Kern's Statement. Lorimer denounced as false Kern's statement that he helped to get employment for the democrats who served him. He ridiculed the statement that any interest desired his election. He said it was foolish to state that any interest would purchase 53 votes to insure his election when they could have purchased seven and elected Hopkins. He insisted that Hopkins was a greater protectionist than himself.

Lorimer said he did not want the fact that his private life was irreproachable taken into consideration. "My family," the senator said, "will

MRS. OLDS IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Spokane, July 13.—Mrs. Della Olds was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, Dr. W. H. Olds, by a jury today.

DR. ELIOT RETURNING.

Concludes Tour of Orient—Chinese Envoy Also Coming on Same Vessel.

Tokio, Japan, July 13.—Dr. Charles Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, concluded his tour of the orient and left this city for San Francisco this afternoon on the steamship Siberia. On board the same vessel was Lan Ten Yul special envoy of the new Chinese government. He is to visit the United States and possibly Europe in behalf of the new republic.

that Edward Hines asked the Harvester Trust to contribute \$10,000 toward making good a \$100,000 fund that had been spent in electing Lorimer.

April 6, 1911.—Senator La Follette introduced a resolution in the U. S. senate to reopen the Lorimer case, naming a proposed special committee of five.

April 13, 1911.—Affidavits presented to Helm committee charged that Edward Hines boasted to Michigan lumbermen that he had elected Lorimer and that "it cost a lot of money." Herman H. Hettler testified Hines boasted in Union League club, Chicago, that he had elected Lorimer.

April 20, 1911.—William Burgess of Duluth testified before Helm committee that H. C. F. Wiehe, Hines' brother-in-law, had boasted on a train that he has contributed \$10,000 to a fund raised to elect Lorimer.

April 29, 1911.—Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company, arrested by order of the Illinois state senate for refusal to produce books and other records, Tilden released at once by habeas corpus writ.

May 17, 1911.—Helm committee unanimously reported its conclusions that Lorimer would not have been elected but for bribery and corruption.

May 18, 1911.—Illinois state senate by vote of 39 to 10 declared its belief Lorimer was elected by bribery and corruption.

June 1, 1911.—U. S. senate unanimously voted to have a new investigation of Lorimer case by elections and privileges committee.

June 7, 1911.—Senate ordered Lorimer investigation by special committee.

June 20 to August 8, 1911.—Senate committee held hearings in Washington.

October 10 to November 22, 1911.—Committee met in Washington.

January 8 to February 9, 1912.—Lorimer and Detective Burns heard and testimony concluded at Washington.

March 1, 1912.—Attorney Haney's plea in res adjudicata filed in behalf of Lorimer.

March 28, 1912.—Committee voted 5 to 3 exonerating Lorimer and Edward Hines.

April 6, 1912.—Hines, as witness before Senate committee denied Funk's testimony and afterwards sued him for \$100,000 damages.

May 20, 1912.—Senate received majority report, signed by Dillingham, Jones, Fletcher, Johnston, and Gamble, exonerating Lorimer, and minority report, signed by Kern, Kenyon and Lea, recommending that his seat be declared vacant.

not desert me. Surrounded by them I am the happiest of living men."

When Lorimer concluded it was explained by the presiding officer that the vote would be on the resolution by the minority of the committee as follows: "Resolved that corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the senate and his election was, therefore, invalid."

Had to Bolster Up Case. Continuing, Lorimer described what he said were other features of the plot against him.

The Illinoisan declared that "it was necessary to bolster up this case. My opponents hired William J. Burns, who calls himself a great detective. He put a venerable United States senator in his grave on testimony which the president of the United States now believes untrue."

ARCHBALD CASE MAY BE HEARD NEXT

Washington, July 13.—After the vote had been taken in the Lorimer case, a note was received from the house subcommittee notifying the senate of the adoption of the Archbald impeachment articles. The senate took no action.

Senator Brandegee moved that the senate take up the bill fixing tolls of the Panama canal. The senate made the Panama canal bill "unfinished business" giving it right of way and temporary sidetracking the Archbald case.

TAFT NOT TO CANVASS COUNTRY FOR VOTES

MAKES IT KNOWN HE WILL KEEP ALOOF IN CAMPAIGN

No Trips Nor Speeches During Fall He Informs Agricultural Society.

Washington, July 13.—President Taft made it known today that he will not personally canvass the country for votes at the November election. Such decision was announced in a telegram to the Minnesota state agricultural society today. The message declined an invitation to give an address at the Minnesota state fair on September 13 on "political aspects." In sending regrets the white house statement declared the "president said he did not expect to make any extended trips or do campaigning during the fall."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN STARVE IN LONDON

London, July 13.—The White Cross league formed to relieve families of the striking transport workers estimated today that there are 250,000 women and children starving in London. Funds are being collected on the streets to aid them.

MOST OF LOCAL ELKS BACK FROM PORTLAND

Greatly gratified over the success of their feature in the big Elks' parade at Portland, the majority of the local members of the antlered herd who helped give Portland and the visiting multitude a taste of real wild west life, have arrived home and their trainload of horses has also returned. Both men and animals escaped without any serious accident.

The boys feel that they fulfilled all promises made and more than accomplished all they tried, as one of them expressed himself this morning. "We were satisfied when we found we could make a creditable showing and more than satisfied when we were accorded a tremendous ovation from first to last, but when we were awarded three prizes we were overwhelmed with the success of our plans."

There are none who will question the fact that Pendleton made the great hit of the convention. Not only in the parade but about the city afterward, when the cowboys performed feats of recklessness in true frontier style and when the Indians gave their thrilling warwhoops and executed their war dances in hotel lobbies, they were the center of attraction and were lionized by the admiring hosts.

The Round-up Cowboy band won great applause whenever it played and the throngs were astonished at the excellence of the music produced by these rough looking "footers" on horseback. The ovation accorded them is a great tribute to Leader Chauncey Haines as well as to each of the players.

Rockefeller Checks Speeders. Tarrytown, N. Y., July 13.—Mr. William Rockefeller, brother of John D., is not so patient with automobile speeders and joy riders as is his philanthropic brother and neighbor. For sometime he has had reason to complain of the liberty taken by autoists with his property and the advantage they have taken of the fine roads about his country home to show what speed records they could establish. So he had completed plans to curb their enjoyment.

Broadway in front of Mr. Rockefeller's home has been closed for several days, while some brick work on Arch Hill is being repaired. The only way for automobiles to cut around the hill is through his property. During the few days that they have had such liberty, however, Mr. Rockefeller's gardener reports that hundreds of dollars' worth of damage have been done to the roads. The gardener has, therefore, the consent of his employer, erected a series of "thank you ma'ams" about a foot high and twenty feet apart for the especial benefit of the speeders who will take their time when driving through the Rockefeller estate until the roads are completed.

URGES PASSAGE OF CAMPAIGN LAW

Washington, July 13.—Contending that the senate investigating committee's inability to obtain detailed information regarding the receipts and expenditures of presidential campaign funds emphasized the necessity for a law requiring publicity of such information before the elections, Representative Henry of Texas, in an interview today urged the necessity for the senate passing his bill to this end.

A burglar seldom gets low enough to rob widows and orphans—but the same cannot always be said of a frenzied financier.

WILSON WILL SWEEP NATION

Democratic Success This Fall Is Predicted By Local Men Back From Baltimore.

WILL BE REAL LANDSLIDE

Sentiment in East is strong for Princetonian, Declares Judge Maloney

and Mr. Blakely—Everybody is for Him—Republicans are Turning to Wilson Also.

That Woodrow Wilson will be swept into the highest office of the land next November on an avalanche of votes is the opinion expressed this morning by Judge J. W. Maloney and W. M. Blakely, who returned last evening from Baltimore where they had been, the former as a delegate to the democratic national convention and the latter as a spectator from the galleries. Everywhere in the east, they declare, sentiment is crystallizing for the Princetonian as a result of the action at the history-making conventions.

Both of the returned Pendleton men also state that Champ Clark defeated himself for the democratic nomination through his alignment with Murphy, Tammany and the interests and both expressed their opinion emphatically that William Jennings Bryan is the greatest man in the world today.

Everybody is For Wilson. In speaking of the chances for the election of Wilson, Judge Maloney declared that everywhere he went in the eastern states he found that the prevailing preference is for the New Jersey governor. "The democrats are behind him solidly," he said, "and I have talked with many republicans who unhesitatingly announce their intention of voting for Wilson. Taft has no more chance of being elected than I have and I am as confident that Woodrow Wilson will be the next president as I am of anything."

Mr. Blakely made much the same statement, declaring that the young men of the east in particular are solid for the democratic nominee. "And I met many old republicans who are Wilson men," he said. "On the train coming home, I rode with the father of Judge Helms Thompson of Eugene who fought for the union in the battle of Bull Run and who has been a lifelong republican. He declared that he intended to cast a vote for Wilson if he lives until fall."

Clark Defeats Himself. "Champ Clark would have been nominated on the second ballot," declared Judge Maloney in speaking of the memorable convention fight in which he was on the Wilson side from first to last, "had he have accepted the Bryan program for the temporary organization. He had many more instructed delegates than Wilson and there were many Wilson delegates like myself who considered Clark a progressive and would have switched to him after he had secured a majority. But he showed so plainly that he was a standpatter, a 'big business' candidate and a political trader that it would have been party suicide to have selected him. There is no question but that he had an understanding with Murphy whereby he was to secure the 90 New York votes for his support of Judge Parker for temporary chairman and there is no question."

(Continued on Page 8)

GOMEZ MAY BE NAMED PROVISIONAL HEAD

GENERAL OROZCO SAID TO BE SATISFIED WITH HIM

Former Not to Accept, However, Unless His Word as President is Final.

San Antonio, Texas, July 13.—Advices reaching here today declare that general Orozco, the rebel commander, finally has been prevailed on to agree to the naming of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, as provisional president of Mexico. It is stated by Gomez's friends that he will not accept unless assured by Orozco and other rebel chiefs that his word as president will be accepted as final.

Rebels Leave Juarez. Juarez, July 13.—The departure yesterday of all rebel troops except a small garrison of 200 men was regarded as proof of the rebel intention not to attempt to fight at Juarez. The government forces, however, can not repair the Mexican Central railroad in less than two months, and no activity close to the American border is looked for sooner.

With the exception of about 800 men, scattered along the Mexican Central railroad there are few troops in the path of the rebels. The bulk of the rebel army is stretched southwest from here along the Mexican Northwestern railroad, preparatory to invading the state of Sonora.

General Pascual Orozco, Jr., denied that there was any dissatisfaction of consequence in his ranks. In a statement he said:

"The revolution in Mexico will triumph because it is just and has the support of the Mexican people. That forces of Madero occupy from day to day points of vantage is not regarded as important since they never will be in control of more soil than that upon which they stand."

FRIENDS OF HANFORD TESTIFY IN HEARING

Seattle, July 13.—Two receivers alleged to have been shown favoritism by Judge Hanford testified today in the Hanford inquiry. They were James A. Kerr, and Sutcliffe E. Baxter. Baxter testified he had no profession but had seven receiverships from Hanford in the last four years.

Eastern Y. C. Races. Bar Harbor, Me., July 13.—The last of the series of races of the Eastern Yacht Club began when the yachts left here for the cruise to Marblehead. The prizes will be the Norman cup. Many of the larger yachts will go directly to Larchmont for the races there on the 20th, after the races which began yesterday.

FIRST FIRE REPORTED. Slight Blaze Discovered in Forest Along Upper Unatilla River.

La Grande, July 13.—The first fire of the season in the Wenaha national forest reserve has been reported to the local forestry office. The fire which was discovered on the upper Unatilla river early this week was caused by careless campers and was the kind known as a stump fire. It did little or no damage on account of the moist condition of the reserve.

Young Aviator Killed. Palo Alto, Cal., July 13.—Victor Morris Smith, holder of the world's amateur aeroplane record, was killed here this afternoon in an exhibition flight.

And many a man's self control is due to the fact that his wife is big enough and strong enough to sit on him occasionally.

YOUNG WOMAN DISAPPEARS; POLICE SEEKING TO LOCATE HER

Where is Miss Nellie Baker of this city and who is Miss Huntington with whom she left Pendleton three weeks ago? These are questions for which the police of Portland and Pendleton are vainly seeking an answer in an endeavor to solve the mystery of her disappearance.

Miss Baker is the daughter of Mrs. Ida Baker of 121 Perkins avenue and resided there with her mother and sister until three weeks ago when she informed them that she intended going to Portland with a Miss Huntington whom she had met here and who desired her to accompany her as a companion. The two left here on June 23 for The Dalles and stayed in that city for three days after which they went on to Portland and took rooms at 324 Salmon street.

The two ladies disappeared several days ago but Miss Baker left all of her personal belongings in her room. It was this fact that led the landlady to call in the Portland police,

who after puzzling over the matter for some time, wired to Chief Kearney for his assistance at this end of the line.

The mother of the girl states that she received a letter or postal card every day from her daughter up until July 5, since which date she has not received any communication whatever from her. It was a postal card which the missing girl sent on the 5th and the message was cheerful and did not betray an unusual state of mind. No theory is advanced by the police as an explanation of the disappearance and nothing whatever can be learned about the Miss Huntington. No one seems to know where she came from or what her vacation life is.

Miss Baker is 26 years of age and has had considerable practice as a nurse. While here she worked for some time in the Hanson jewelry store and has always borne an excellent reputation.